

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

WILMINGTON INFESTED WITH THE DESTRUCTIVE PEST.

The Discovery Was Made by Professor McCarthy, the State Entomologist, Yesterday—The Insect Makes a Clean Sweep of Orchards.

Professor Gerald McCarthy, of Raleigh, state botanist and entomologist, was in Wilmington yesterday.

In view of the discovery that the "San Jose Scale" has made its appearance in North Carolina, the general assembly at its recent session passed an act creating "a commission for the extermination of noxious insects, fungus diseases and weeds which are affecting many crops." The act names the state commissioner of agriculture, the director of the North Carolina agricultural experiment station, and the president of the North Carolina state horticultural society as the commission. The commission appointed Professor McCarthy its agent to examine the several nurseries in the state, as well as all fruit trees and other trees growing in the state or in transit in the hands of common carriers or elsewhere, and he is traveling through the state to carry out the purposes of the commission.

In conversation with a Messenger representative at The Orton yesterday, Professor McCarthy stated that he visited a great many premises in Wilmington and that in every yard where fruit trees were growing he found the destructive "San Jose scale." He also says he found it in the nurseries and orchards up the Wilmington and Weldon railroad and generally throughout the eastern part of the state. For that matter, he informs us that the blight is found throughout the state, and that it is a grave menace to the future of orchard culture in the state.

It is not only found in small communities but is wide-spread all over the state. It has already destroyed several valuable orchards in the central part of the state and has ravaged several nurseries in the eastern section.

From Professor McCarthy we learn that the "San Jose scale" is of recent introduction into North Carolina, having been discovered in some sections of the state about a year ago. It is an insect or parasite and it is deadly to fruit trees, attacking them generally in this order: Pear trees, plum trees, peach trees, apple trees, cherry trees, rose bushes, etc. It will totally destroy a tree in from three to four years and will make fruit culture impossible in North Carolina, if it is not stamped out. It is for this reason that the commission was established by the general assembly.

Professor McCarthy advises that no fruit trees whatever be planted until the pest is stamped out of existence. The parasite or insect is carried from one tree to another by the wind, by the feet of birds, and by other insects. He says radical measures should be taken at once in Wilmington and suggests that the most decisive action should be promptly taken by our city authorities.

"The San Jose scale" was first discovered in the nurseries of Mr. James Lick, at San Jose, Cal., hence its name. It is supposed to have been introduced from Chile. It attacks the limbs and bodies of the trees and is certain destruction if not eradicated. The parasite adheres to a limb and multiplies so prodigiously that the limb soon assumes a scaly appearance. The male and female when young pass the winter beneath a waxy scale. About the time the peach buds begin to swell they come out and resume their growth, which is soon completed. The female gives birth to its young instead of laying eggs and each produces at the rate of two dozen young a day. Starting with a single female in the spring we may have at the end of the fourth brood 3,000,000,000 insects.

Professor McCarthy says the "scale" is not dangerous to human life but it makes a clean sweep of fruit trees. The remedy can be ascertained upon application to Professor McCarthy, at Raleigh.

The Widow Will Sue the Carolina Central Railroad

(Yesterday's News and Observer.) Laurinburg, N. C., March 24.—Special.—The readers of The News and Observer will doubtless recall the death of Engineer W. E. Clayton, who was killed at the post of duty near this place on last Thanksgiving morning. Train No. 25 was standing on the main line at Laurel Hill and Mr. Clayton was running an extra, ten minutes behind it. A rear-end collision resulted in the instant death of Mr. Clayton. Mrs. Clayton has been of the opinion all the time, so we understand, that her husband lost his life through carelessness and negligence of the preceding crews, and on that ground she has decided to institute suit for damages. On last Saturday she qualified as administratrix, and through her attorneys, Messrs. M. S. John, of this place, and Frank McNeill, of Wilmington, brought suit for damages against the Carolina Central Railroad Company. The suit was instituted in New Hanover county, and the amount, we understand, was \$50,000.

Trial of the Wilmington Again Postponed. New London, Conn., March 25.—A fierce northwest wind and a heavy sea today caused another postponement of the speed trial run of the new gunboat Wilmington. The torpedo boat Porter ran out toward the course at 6 o'clock a. m., and returning, reported that none of the observing boats were at its station; that no vessel was moving on the sound and that no ordinary anchor would hold a vessel against the wind and sea that were outside. Another attempt to test the gunboat's speed will be made at 9 o'clock tomorrow.

THE SIMON PURE DEMOCRACY.

A Gift to the State in Honor of David S. Reid—A Church Bell Tells Its History. A Tourist's Criticism—Personal Notes. (Correspondence of The Messenger.) Fayetteville, N. C., March 25.

The dying request of Bennett, who committed suicide last week, was that his remains be buried "in the state cemetery, two miles west of Fayetteville." Many wondered what he meant—but "thereby hangs a tale," which may not be uninteresting to those of The Messenger readers who, with most of their own lives behind them, fancy now and then things reminiscent.

James Gee—"Uncle Jimmy," familiarly called—of stalwart revolution stock, one-armed, fiery, democratic to the core, lived to a good old age on his farm in the vicinity of this city, gathered to the fathers about thirty years ago. When David S. Reid was elected governor of North Carolina, this old gentleman's exultation must find expression in durable form, and he straightway decided to the state a gift of ground for a cemetery, in honor of the auspicious event—and there it is today, commemorative of party fealty.

As Dr. W. C. McDuffie, years after, bent over the death bed of this champion of the "great unwashed and unlettered," the aged hero's last wish came to him in a faint whisper: "Let my body be laid out by only good, true, democrats," and W. T. Frizell, himself long passed away, when he heard of the request, dropped his plane, pulled off his apron, and trudged away over two miles, to see that this last prayer was respected.

A venturesome student of the Fayetteville Military Academy, fresh from communications with Virgil and Cicero, the other day climbed into the belfry of the Presbyterian church, and bore away in his notebook the autobiography of the bell, told in choice old Latin:

Amicus I perit May 29, MDCCCXXXI. Amicorum munere ecclesie sursum in ecclesia secunda Prishyteriani in Troja, Nova Eber.

Which, being interpreted, is: "I perished in the flames on the 29th of May, 1831; I arose from the ashes by the gift of friends of the Second Presbyterian church of Troy, N. Y." But whoever will explain where the third word, the monosyllable "I," comes in, will please step forward.

"Homeward flying"—with many a rare and costly plumage left as trophies with the luxurious caravansaries of tropical Florida—the northern tourists, many of them, stay their flight here for a rest of a night or a day or two at the elegant hotel LaFayette, with which all are familiar. One of the fellows said to his wife yesterday, as this correspondent passed them at the hotel ladies' entrance: "The chief products of this town seems to be ox carts, flowers and pretty women." Quite an olla podrida of good things, is it not? A spirited horse and a broken rein gave Major Jno. B. Broadfoot and his family, while out riding, a narrow escape. All were thrown from the vehicle except a little girl; fortunately, no one was seriously hurt.

Mrs. M. J. Pemberton has been appointed a member of the committee on relics for the Women's Exposition of the Carolinas. Of faultless, refined, cultivated taste, she will fill admirably the position.

Judge Sutton has been confined to the house from nervous prostration for some days.

Much interest is taken in the work of the Brotherhood of St. Andrews, Mr. Andrew Broadfoot's speech before the brotherhood recently was most excellent.

Facts About Pins.

(The Boston Commercial Bulletin.) As a requisite of the toilet, etc., pins were first used in Britain in the latter part of the fifteenth century. They were first made of iron wire, but in 1540 brass ones were imported from France by Catherine Howard, queen of Henry VIII. The prehistoric pin, however, was a thorn or a fishbone, and had no expensive relation to the modern pin. Goods or notion business until Eve improved upon the fig leaf toilet necessities. The natural thorn is still in use in some of the upper Egyptian districts, where the Birmingham or the Connecticut article is a precious curiosity and an unpopular innovation.

In the ruins of Pompeii Roman pins of bronze and hairpins of bone or ivory have been discovered, while ancient Egypt has disclosed the indispensable article having heads of gold. Bronze pins were known to the makers of Europe, some being artistically ornamented and elaborated with exquisite skill. Some that have come to light were of the duplex type, having double stems, and others the same in form as the safety pins we make by fitting a point to a proper length of wire, and then twisting a piece of fine wire around the other extremity or fastening it after twisting in order to form a knob or head. Ultimately these operations were so skillfully conducted that a completely round head was made of a very small size and scarcely showing the nature of its construction.

Previous to the introduction of machinery the pin was, of course, entirely hand made and required a passage through no less than fourteen different manipulations before finding its way as a finished product into market. The brass pin which we see today in its perfect form and almost needle pointed is turned out at an almost incredible speed by special machinery, the daily product of Birmingham alone being placed at about 40,000,000.

The solid headed pin, as differing from that just described, was devised by an ingenious Yankee and came into use in 1840. The domestic pin was of sufficient importance in 1843 to warrant an act providing that "no person shall put to sale any pins which shall be double headed and have heads soldered fast to the pin, well smoothed, the shanks well shaped, the point well rounded, filed, canted and sharpened." About 1700 the manufacture of pins became quite a business in Bristol and Birmingham, employing a large number of persons.

The pin industry in the United States was begun by colonists of the Carolinas, but it was not until the year 1836 that it reached any considerable proportions, the pins used coming from England, although the black pins used in black goods came from France. The industry is now largely centered in Connecticut, although there are factories in Detroit, Cincinnati and various points in the eastern states.

Germany to Send Troops to Africa.

London, March 25.—The Birmingham Post publishes a dispatch from Berlin which says that Germany is making preparations to send 3,000 troops to southwest Africa in April.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE PRICES.

The Public Entitled to Them—The Exchange and the Telegraph Companies Agents of the Public—Removal of "Tickers" and Wires Restrained—Decision of a Chicago Judge.

Chicago, March 25.—Judge Horton, of the circuit court, today overruled the motions of the board of trade, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph Company, to dissolve the temporary injunctions, restraining these parties from "detaching" telegraph wires from the places of business of Harry E. Wiley, the W. A. Michael Commission Company, et al., from removing "tickers" and from cutting off or in any wise interfering with the supply of market information as has been heretofore supplied." The court said:

"There is no averment in the pleadings, no affidavit or evidence charging, and no statement or argument upon the theory, that either of the complainants is conducting a 'bucket shop' or is using the market reports in any illegal manner or for any illegal purpose.

"Since the incorporation of the board of trade in 1859 the defendant Western Union Telegraph Company has continuously been upon the floor and hall of the exchange of said board except possibly for a short period. The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company is owned by and is practically a part of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The defendant Postal Telegraph-Cable Company has also been for some years upon the floor of said hall of exchange, collecting and transmitting the news to the market price of produce there established. Said telegraph companies are common carriers of news and as such are to be controlled by the same principles pertaining to the rights of the public as other common carriers are. The business transacted upon the floor of said hall of exchange is so vast in its proportions that it fixes the market price of grain, breadstuffs and meats for the extensive territory that is tributary to Chicago, a serious, serious and to a considerable extent controls the values of the necessities of life throughout the United States and the civilized world.

"The board of trade is a private corporation, it has the same rights as the public and the public has a right to use the same. If, however, the board of trade has so used or permitted such use of its property, or any part of it, that the same has become charged with a public interest, then said board has no legal right to deprive the public of the interest thus acquired when it is sought and used only for legitimate purposes. That the price of commodities of this market is practically controlled by the board of trade will hardly be questioned by the public. The public has an interest in the prices of such commodities is certain. In other words, the board of trade has become a sort of public agent, controlling to a considerable extent public interests and the interests of individual members of the public, who may be engaged in business affected by the board of trade.

"The defendant telegraph companies have been so long permitted to conduct business upon the public market news, and said telegraph companies have been so long employed by the public, so to do, that said companies may now be considered as agents of the public for the purpose, recognized as such by the board of trade. Said board is not, however, bound to furnish or to permit to be collected or furnished, in any manner, quotations or market news to or for the use of any bucket shop. No corporation, association or individual, or person keeping a bucket shop, and no person, whether acting individually or as member, officer, agent or employee of any corporation, association or partnership in keeping a bucket shop, is entitled to receive any such market news. These market quotations have become clothed with a public interest in behalf of such producers, consumers, shippers, merchants, and dealers engaged in legitimate business and in legitimate transactions of the country. The law never stamps private property with the public interest for the benefit of law-breaking."

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve**  
The Best Salve in the World for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Festered Sores, Tetter, Charcoal Blains, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. Bellamy.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE

For the Federal Judgeship—Convicted of Murder in Second Degree—Delegated to Southern Insurance Convention.

(Special to The Messenger.) Raleigh, N. C., March 25.—John Groves on trial here, was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. He appeals.

T. M. Argo, of Raleigh, is the newest applicant for the federal judgeship. Strong recommendations of him have been forwarded.

Governor Russell has appointed Dr. Frank Bright, of Ellenboro, a delegate to the Southern Insurance convention, called by John T. Patrick to meet at Southern Fines.

A Widow's Than-giving.

Out of the fullness of her heart the widow of an esteemed Georgia citizen penned the following card and sent it to the editor of The Griffin (Ga.) Call. It ran thus:

"Mr. Editor: I desire to thank the friends and neighbors most heartily in this manner for their co-operation during the illness and death of my late husband, who escaped from me by the hand of death on last Friday while eating breakfast. To my friends and all who loved him I owe a deep debt of gratitude for the last moments and the funeral of my husband a success. I desire to remember most kindly, hoping these lines will find them enjoying the same blessings. I have also a good milk cow and a roan gelding horse eight years old, which I will sell cheap."

"God moves in a mysterious way. His wonders to perform. He plants His footsteps on the sea and rides upon the storm."

"Also a black and white shawl very low."—Greenville Enterprise.

A close examination of the tariff bill shows that high duties have been placed upon everything. The people of the United States can at least import arsenic and prussic acid free.—Houston Post.

As to Free Alcohol.

This tariff classification of alcoholic toilet preparations was never intended by congress, and now that the discrimination against domestic alcohol and our manufacturers who use it in making similar goods has been discovered, the mistake will doubtless be corrected in the next tariff law, but it is nevertheless a positive demonstration of the fact, since no one contends that these toilet preparations are being purchased for the purpose of illicitly recovering by distillation the alcohol which they contain, that the objection urged against the policy of free alcohol for medicines and the arts by the internal revenue bureau would not be sustained in practice.

It is confidently claimed by experts who have examined this subject, that the new industries which would be established in the United States as the result of a liberal policy by the government, as to the use of commercial alcohol free of tax, together with the benefits which would be conferred on allied industries, would create employment for at least 150,000 artisans. A letter dated October 11, 1887, addressed to the chief of the bureau of statistics by the Hon. David A. Wells, formerly special commissioner of the revenue, presents a remarkable illustration of the theory that the establishment of new industries is of equal benefit to contributory industries. This letter was prepared for the purpose of supplying information relative to the quantity of alcohol used in the arts at that time in the United States. After referring to the general use of a mixture of alcohol and turpentine as a burning fluid, and the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania coincident with the imposition of the first tax on distilled spirits, he concluded that portion of his letter by stating that "the lamps and apparatuses devised and adapted in the United States for the use of the distillates of petroleum, were alone sufficient to employ the entire manufacturing capacity of all the glassworks of the country for a term equivalent to two entire years."

Under a carefully constructed and faithfully administered law, freeing alcohol from tax used in medicine and the arts, it is claimed that exactly similar advantages would certainly result to the many industries which are contributory to the manufacture of articles requiring alcohol to produce them.

A Precious Relic.

About the year 1749 several Spanish privateers availing themselves of the defenseless condition of the old town of Brunswick, entered the Cape Fear river and committed considerable depredations upon the inhabitants, but the people of the surrounding country hastily collected and made an attack upon them, and during the action one of the piratical vessels was blown up and a number of valuable effects were saved from the wreck which were afterwards applied to the building of St. Philip church at Brunswick, and St. James, at Wilmington.

There has always been a tradition in this locality that in the cabin of the privateer which was sunk nearly opposite old Brunswick, there was a box of solid gold which went to the bottom with the ship and has never been recovered. If there is any truth in this tradition what an opportunity is offered for some enterprising citizen to realize a fortune! Nothing venture, nothing gain, is an aphorism of every day application, and the chances of success are no more separate than in the investment of a lottery ticket. That sometimes turns up a prize and who knows but success might reward the efforts of the toiler after this hidden treasure. It is true it has been buried for a long time, but not so long as the tables and golden candlesticks which were thrown into the Tiber centuries ago which science declares will be eventually recovered. If that be true why not our golden table also? Is the Tiber any different from the Cape Fear, and if one is made to disgorge its treasures why not the other?

What a fortune is in store for the lucky fellow who finds that table, he would have a bank to draw upon ad infinitum and without any fear of a "bust up." We wish we had remembered this when Madame Amal was here a short time ago, we would certainly have consulted her as to the exact spot where it is located and she would have paid her fee, however large it may have been, without a murmur or a groan. But we are always too late and the golden opportunity is lost, attributable no doubt to the fact, as somebody one remarked, that we were always just "one drink behind," and so owing to that we have lost our fortune for all time to come.

A System Builder

Is needed by everyone at this season of the year. The lack of energy, and depressed, listless feeling which takes possession of the system every Spring is caused by a sluggish, impure condition of the blood. The blood needs cleansing and purifying so that the unpleasant effects of Spring will be obviated. A few bottles of S. S. S.

Swift's Specific

will prove the best system-builder to be found. It will purify the blood, give tone to the stomach, renew the appetite, and add strength and vigor to the entire body. Being purely vegetable it is the best tonic on the market, as it is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no arsenic, potash, mercury or other mineral ingredient. Everybody knows how injurious these drugs are to the digestive organs. Insist on S. S. S.

There is Nothing Half as Good!

**ESTABLISHED 1857**  
**SALE**  
**TRAINS**  
**DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE**

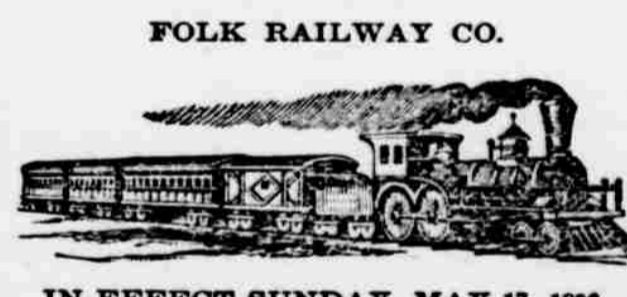
TO  
**ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, AUGUSTA**  
**AND**  
**ATHENS, NEW ORLEANS,**  
**AND**  
**NEW YORK, BOSTON,**  
**RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH.**

Schedule in Effect February 7, 1897.

WESTWARD.		
No. 41.	No. 403.	
Lv. Wilmington	7:30 pm	7:30 pm
Lv. Lumberton	7:58 pm	7:58 pm
Lv. Maxton	8:12 pm	8:12 pm
Lv. Laurinburg	8:27 pm	8:27 pm
Lv. Hamlet	8:53 pm	8:53 pm
Lv. Rockingham	9:13 pm	9:13 pm
Lv. Wadesboro	9:28 pm	9:28 pm
Lv. Monroe	9:42 pm	9:42 pm
Lv. Charlotte	10:25 pm	10:25 pm
Lv. Mt. Holly	10:58 pm	10:58 pm
Lv. Lincolnton	11:05 pm	11:05 pm
Lv. Shelby	11:43 pm	11:43 pm
Lv. Elkhorn	12:20 pm	12:20 pm
Lv. Rutherfordton	12:54 pm	12:54 pm
Ar. Richmond	1:40 am	1:40 am
Ar. Washington	2:20 am	2:20 am
Ar. Norfolk	3:00 am	3:00 am
Ar. Portsmouth	3:40 am	3:40 am
Ar. New York	4:20 am	4:20 am
EASTWARD.		
No. 28.	No. 402.	
Lv. Rutherfordton	7:15 pm	7:15 pm
Lv. Elkhorn	7:41 pm	7:41 pm
Lv. Shelby	7:56 pm	7:56 pm
Lv. Lincolnton	8:10 pm	8:10 pm
Lv. Charlotte	8:25 pm	8:25 pm
Lv. Monroe	8:58 pm	8:58 pm
Lv. Wadesboro	9:13 pm	9:13 pm
Lv. Rockingham	9:28 pm	9:28 pm
Lv. Hamlet	9:42 pm	9:42 pm
Lv. Maxton	9:57 pm	9:57 pm
Lv. Laurinburg	10:11 pm	10:11 pm
Lv. Lumberton	10:26 pm	10:26 pm
Lv. Wilmington	10:40 pm	10:40 pm
NORTHWARD.		
No. 15.	No. 11.	
Lv. Hamlet	8:15 am	8:15 am
Lv. Raleigh	8:30 am	8:30 am
Ar. Portsmouth	9:10 am	9:10 am
Ar. Richmond	9:50 am	9:50 am
Ar. Washington	10:30 am	10:30 am
Ar. New York	11:10 am	11:10 am
SOUTHWARD.		
No. 48.	No. 25.	
Lv. Monroe	6:48 am	6:48 am
Ar. Asheville	11:05 am	11:05 am
Ar. Atlanta (Cen. Time)	2:50 pm	2:50 pm

**Daily, Daily, except Sunday.**  
Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Georgia, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.  
For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to T. D. MEARS, Gen. Agt., Wilmington, N. C.  
B. A. NEWLAND, Gen. Agt. P. Dept., Wilmington House, Atlantic City, N. J.  
E. ST. JOHN, H. W. B. GLOVER, V. Pres and Gen. Mgr. Traffic Man.  
V. E. McCREE, T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Supn. and Gen. Pass. Agt., General Offices, Portsmouth, Va.

WILMINGTON, NEWBORN & NORFOLK RAILWAY CO.



IN EFFECT SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1896.

Daily Except Sunday.

NORTH BOUND		STATION.		SOUTH BOUND	
6:18				1:15	
A M P	7:00	Wilmington	1:15	P M P	7:00
	7:00	10 Lv. Walnut Street	1:20		7:00
	7:00	10 Lv. Surry Street	1:20		7:00
	7:10	10 Lv. Jacksonville	1:20		7:10
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